The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

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DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washington Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of deceedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

H. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 223 Hill Street,
April 5, '71-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. A pril 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. GEORGE PAWLING & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices

The Muses' Bower.

To the Flowers.

Wake! little wild flowers under the snow,
Laying all winter, waiting to blow,
Wake, for the storm clouds of winter are past;
Wake, now, nor fear the cold, chilling blast.

Up through the mossy grown meadows now peep,
Opening dewy eyes, fresh from your sleep.
Nestled in grassy bed, close in the fold
Of your leafiness wrapped from the cold.

Sweet blue violets, pets yellow eyed,
Seek not from our glad searching to hide,
Suffer us just to gather a few
Beautiful blossoms steeped in the dew.

May-buds! buttercups! Wake and unfold
Leaves flushing red, or yellow as gold.
Wake, for the birds are singing on high;
Warmer the sun burns; soft is the sky;
Green are the woodlands lately so drear,
Wake, then, my darlings! 'tis spring time of year.

The Story-Teller.

INDIAN BOW.

A LEGEND OF EARLY TIMES.

DURING the old French war, when the colonies united with England in repelling the aggressions of France, it is stated that "His Majesty," in order to have the best discipline observed in his troops in America, ordered five commissions of brigadier generals to be sent to America, and ten commissions for the colonels of foot, to be disposed of by General Abercrombie, or whoever may be commander-in-chief in that country, to the most worthy and deserving persons, and that all the officers are to rise in rank and seniority according to their courage and merit, without the custom of purchasing that to which they are entitled.

At this time Israel Putnam was little under forty years of age—just in the prime of life, and at the culminating point of his fame as a hunter and scout. In 1758 he was raised to the rank of Major, and joining that division of the army intended for the conquest of northern New York and its lakes, came under the immediate command of Abercrombie at Fort Edward. While the main army was making its preparations for its grand embarkation on Lake George and the storming of Ticonderago, Putnam was the man of all others to watch the movements of the French, and to repel any movement they might attempt.

For the purpose of watching the movements of the French army at their formidable entrenchments at Ticonderago, to penetrate so far as possible their designs, and to capture prisoners and annoy Malcolm as much as possible, a strong scout was ordered at least as far South as Wood Creek South Bay.

It need scarcely be said that Israel Putnam was given charge of this expedition. He selected sixty men, every one of whom he knew as Indian fighters, hunters and gallant soldiers, and, at the head of these, he started for the place decided upon as their headquarters. The noted Robert Durkee, almost equal in every respect to Putnam himself, was the second in command.

To give them all additional experience in this sort of work, three were selected alternately to lead this little band of rangers. The woods at that time, over a hundred years ago, was so densely thick that a semi-darkness forever reigned in their gloomy precincts. Through these they threaded their way, with the same cautious care that they followed the timid deer.

The distance thus marched, to the spot where Whitehall now stands, was a little more than fifty miles. Reaching Fort Ann, the clearing, with its small, but friendly fort, presented a delightful contrast, while the pleasant little creek was revealed for several miles. A little beyond was seen Battle Hill, and in close proximity the border mountains of Lake George.

For three days not a gun was fired, and the march of the little band of rangers was like that of shadows; but a noble buck, dashing by them, was brought down by a shot from one of their unerring rifles. At this point fifteen of the company, whom Putnam thought unequal to the service, were sent back, so that the band, now numbering forty-five of the very best of rangers, pressed on, and in due time reached Battle Rock, at the head of Lake Champlain.

This curious rock had every advantage for the formation of their primitive fortress. Being within hearing of the waterfall, the orders and noise inevitable in the preparation of the parapet would have been unnoticed by the invading enemies, while the water, at the very narrowest portion, was of sufficient depth to float the largest war frigates. The width of the water in this place is in the neighborhood of a hundred feet—less, if anything. The rock slopes down toward the water, its lower edge being seven feet above the surface, so that an enemy in passing might be said to enter the very "jaws of death," if a foe, however small, might undertake to defend the pass.

Such was the spot selected by "Old Put," for the establishing of a fort, from which to hurl back the invading French army, and all will admit that no other could equal it in any other respect. While engaged in the construction of his entrenchments, Lieut. Durkee, with five men, was sent a few rods beyond, at the confluence of the lake with South Bay, to give timely notice of the approach of their enemies. Durkee constructed a sort of ambush, and it was understood that if they numbered no more than twenty, he and his five men were to have the privilege of disposing of them, themselves, without bothering the main body.

These arrangements being made, Putnam and his men set vigorously to work. Their fortress, when finished, consisted of a heavy wall of rock four feet in height, and of about the same thickness, and extending along the lake, almost to the same distance as the rock itself. This made the interior of sufficient area to give them a chance to move about freely. In front he arranged dwarf trees, undergrowth, small pines, and moss to cover the rock, scattering leaves and small brush, and deluging the surface with dirty water, so that the eagle eye of an Indian would not have suspected that there was any ambush in such a place.

Many a time, when Putnam and some of his friends retired to a distance and surveyed it, the perfection of its simplicity completely charmed them.

"If that isn't about the nicest fox-trap I ever set," remarked Putnam, "then I'm no judge of what such a thing is."

"Yes, it will do," replied Durkee, "if them confounded French don't come up this way during the daytime, and their redskins take a squint at it."

"What if they do? They'll never suspect there's any ambush laid here."

"Maybe not, but those red dogs have sharp eyes, and see things, sometimes, that an ordinary man would take a telescope to make out."

"At any rate we will have a good shot at them when they do come, if they are ten thousand."

As yet, it was not certain which route the French would take—this way or up the Bay. Both were practicable, but there was every reason to believe that the former would be their choice. There was no doubt they would come in considerable strength, and with a goodly number of boats to carry back the plunder they were sure of securing. At that time the French knew there were enormous trains going forward, by way of Saratoga, to the head of Lake George. At this very time Lord Howe's army was pressing forward and occupied fully five miles of the narrow road over which it was passing.

Time always passes wearily to those in watching, and as day after day dragged slowly by, the men began to grow impatient for the coming of their enemies. Putnam now and then began to fear that they would take the other route, and thus flank him and leave him behind; but second thought, assisted by the reasoning of Lieut. Durkee, always succeeded in convincing him that in all possibility the much desired collision would very speedily take place.

On the fourth morning of their watching, their fishermen, that they always kept occupied, returned with the announcement of very poor luck, and Putnam resolved on an extra dinner in the shape of venison. The woods abounded with deer, but hitherto prudence had forbidden them to discharge a gun as there was no telling how near some of the sharpened Indian scouts of Malcolm were.

Putnam knew all the paths and haunts of the deer, and was confident that he could bring down a plump animal in a very short time. Sure enough, he had watched less than half an hour when a magnificent buck came trotting by within a stone's throw.—The next moment he made a wild leap, ran a short distance, and then tumbled headlong to the ground.

"I tell you what, Major," remarked the cautious Durkee, I don't know about the wisdom of this thing. We have had a splendid dinner, but that rifle of yours made a crack that a Mahawk would have heard a half dozen miles away."

"Ah, Durkee you are too timid. The noise of the falls has either drowned it, or so deadened it, that no one has noticed the report. Come to think, however, I would be pleased if it had attracted attention. I am getting tired of waiting here, and if I only knew of anything that would hurry up the French, I would do it."

"Never you fear, Major; they will be along in due time, and we will have our hands full in disposing of them. When they do come it will be by *hundreds*.

"You speak as if you know, Lieutenant; I only hope you do, and that there'll be enough of them to pay us for building our fortress and watching so long."

Lieutenant Durkee felt so much apprehension regarding this shot of Putman's, that at the conclusion of his meal, he shouldered his gun and started on a reconnoisance up the lake. He gained several eminent positions which gave him an extended view of the beautiful sheet of water. He saw nothing of the Indians or French, but on a distant projecting point of land descried the faint smoke of a camp fire.

He watched this for a long time, but failed to discover any other signs of life, and finally returned with the comfortable assurance that the impudent rifle shot—as he regarded it—had fortunately not been heard by hostile ears.

This day, like the preceding, gradually wore away without any incident worth recording. Durkee's men occupied their ambush, and kept up an unremitting watch of the lake for the first indication of the approach of the enemy. As soon as it grew dusk, the Lieutenant joined his men at South Bay, and it was scarcely possible that the wily foe could come within range of this battery of lynx-eyed sentinels, without being instantly detected.

The distance between Durkee and Putnam was such that they could communicate with each other by means of signals with the greatest facility. It was agreed that the call of the whippoor-will, repeated three times, with a slight interval between each, should be the signal to Putnam that the enemy were coming. To prevent misconception the call was given several times, and it was found that not only Durkee himself, but every one of his five men could give it with such remarkable exactness, that the bird itself would be deceived.

As the night settled over the forest and lake, it was very dark, a state of things which was unpleasant to the Americans, as it prevented them from seeing their enemies until they were close at hand, although they might detect the dip of their oars while at a considerable distance.

At nine o'clock, however, the clouds cleared away and the round, bright moon revealed the shimmering surface of Lake George, for miles beyond the ambush of Durkee. Everything was more favorable than they had a right to suspect.

While the lieutenant sat watching, and perfect silence reigned, he fancied he detected a distant and faint ripple of water.

Bending his head to make sure, he was satisfied that he was not mistaken. Looking over the lake, a moment later he saw the enemy coming apparently in vast numbers, their boats moving with the beautiful regularity of troops upon parade.

So resolved was Lieutenant Durkee to gather an idea of the precise number of advancing foes, that he refused to give the signal for the space of several minutes. Finally he judged them about a thousand strong, and then deliberately and *perfectly* he gave the preconcerted signal—the call of the whip-poor-will, repeated thrice.

Putnam instantly replied to the signal to let Durkee know that it had been heard and understood, while the brave lieutenant, now satisfied that their course would be up the creek, instantly left the ambush with his men and joined Putnam at the barricade to assist in the defense.

"I think they are very nigh a thousand strong, or else they have a most extraordinary number of canoes."

"You are right," replied Putnam and turning his head so that his men might hear him, he added: "Boys are you ready? Then ram a couple more bullets home, and don't let a whisper be heard among you."

At this moment, the advance guard of the enemy were within a few yards of the mouth of the bay, and behind them came the whole fleet, all gliding so noiselessly that naught but the ripple of their paddles could be heard.

The advance guard were composed of Indians, and, as they entered the narrow pass, they halted, for there was an air of danger about the place that filled them with suspicion. At the same moment the French leader of the advance, fancied he detected a noise upon the shore, which gave him a thrill of apprehension. A simultaneous halt of this part of the fleet was made, an Indian exclamation of alarm passed from boat to boat, and the paddles were withdrawn and pointed upward. They then clustered together, in fearful suspense, for they knew that they were under the cloud of danger.

The preconcerted signal was the discharge of Putnam's gun, and as it burst out upon the solemn stillness, it was instantly followed by the other forty double-loaded rifles, that hurried death and destruction among the crowded enemy. The Indians and French were terror-stricken. Their canoes riddled by balls, their skippers falling on one side, some sinking, and all thrown into the greatest confusion contrasted fearfully with the profound stillness which had hitherto reigned.

The French rallied, but the surviving and terrified Indians dashed by in their canoes; but as the braver whites maintained their position, they returned and joined them, until an order was given for them to effect a landing, at a place now known as the First Bend. This was very near the ambush which Durkee had constructed and occupied so long, and to it he and his companions slipped, without being observed. Each blunderbluss was triply charged; and, as the canoes huddled together to effect a landing, the same murderous volley was hurled among them, scattering them with a greater panic, if possible, than before.

Still the French were unquestionably brave, and they returned the fire immediately; but they were firing at a concealed foe, and their balls hurled harmlessly among the stones and trees. As soon as they could reload, the Americans sent another terrific volley among them, which could not be otherwise than murderous, even if they had not paused to take aim. The French, appreciating their own disadvantage, retreated a short distance, and kept up a scattering fire, until Durkee saw them making off to join the main army.

With a desperation almost incredible, the French leader of the advance had maintained his position, although he had detached several parties and sent them to land in other places. One of these was encountered by one of Put's rangers, who arrived just as a tall, powerful Indian was about to land. Five of them sprang ashore simultaneously, when the foremost was gored through by the scout's bayonet, and his comrades being equally prompt, the others were hurled back into the deep water. They renewed the attempt with furious bravery, but were driven back again, and finally the survivors left and joined the others. The Americans instantly joined Durkee and Putnam at the main works, where it was found that only two of the patriots had been wounded. The French knowing that the party disputing the pass was very small, continued their fire hoping to reduce their strength and alarm them by a show of determination; but the Americans were too well protected to suffer in the least.

The enemy becoming convinced that it was impossible to force a passage, now began a retreat in good order.

Turning to Durkee, Putnam said:

"See! they are retreating. They are close to your ambush at the mouth of the bay."

"They are off, as sure as lightning; but follow me, every one of you."

Half-bending, so as to conceal their bodies among the bushes and under-growth, the rangers speedily reached their rendezvous, from which they fired their guns with most fatal effect, and continued it until the foe had passed beyond their range.

The loss of the French in this unfortunate affair was two hundred and sixty-three—their whole force, according to Montcalm, who at that time, commanded Ticonderoga, was just five hundred. Putnam had only two men wounded.

On August 8, 1758, the French forced the passage and captured Putnam, when it will be remembered, he was subjected to terrible torture. The French officers, after the war, stated that the horror awakened in the breasts of their men and Indians at sight of the mangled corpses of their comrades was so great that, for a time, they could not restrain them. The place for many years after was known as "Indian Bow," which explains the title we have placed at the head of our sketch.

Reading for the Million.

Iron Dwellings.

Twenty years ago an iron building was a novelty, and even so late as ten years ago, the feasibility of this material in the construction of buildings was, at least in this country, something of an experiment. But this is no longer the case, and a very considerable proportion of all the business structures in our large cities are now being made from iron. We should now take another step forward in the same direction, and construct our dwellings of iron. The English are doing quite a large business in supplying continental Europe with iron dwelling houses manufactured in England, and set up at short notice by English mechanics wherever the purchaser desires. The houses that are most in demand are those which have two, four, or six rooms, the purchaser being generally the better class of Austrian artisans. The great want of the advanced workingmen of the larger continental cities has long been for small comfortable dwellings, and this want is being rapidly met by the introduction of the English houses of iron, which are not only warm, strong, and reasonable elegant, but cheaper than can be built in Vienna, at least of any domestic material. This seems curious when there are taken into account all the charges incidental upon the cost of material, construction, carriage, and custom house duties, and it suggests that the enterprise might be made to pay in this country, where such large iron and coal fields exist. The iron houses of America are, with few exceptions, large and costly, no attempts having been made to introduce dwellings of a cheap class. We know of nothing to prevent this branch of construction from being pursued successfully, and believe that a fortune awaits the enterprising founder who will inaugurate this system, and furnish our middle classes with something better than the unsightly, unsafe, and highly inflammable, "speculation" frame houses that now deface and encumber the suburban portions of our large cities.

CHILDHOOD is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images all around it. An impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lips may operate on a young heart like a careless spray of water upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface.

The Wife.

She was a beautiful girl when I saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her a few moments with unmingled admiration, and warm and eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead, and melted in beauty on his lips.

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of Heaven, and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and I again saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of sunset stole through the half-closed crimson curtains giving a richer tint in the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishment of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the one had indeed given place to the grace of perfect womanhood, and her lips were somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible on her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety, and ambition, and pride, had grown over it and left their traces upon it; a silver hue had mingled with the dark in his hair, which had become thin around his temples, almost to baldness. He was sitting on his splendid ottoman, with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife, in a low, sweet, half-inquiring voice, as she laid her hand upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused its wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim and forbidden glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that there broods over the feelings that which he scorns or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsive and the gloomy brow, the indefinable shadows of hidden emotion—the involuntary sighs of sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know. The wife essayed once more.

"Edward," she said slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why, then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled and yet refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition as a God, and had failed in a high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned the rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, miserably fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

"Edward," said his wife, in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to loose. By an exchange of garments you will be able to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself."

"Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not to me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman, "I can endure anything for your sake. Haste, Edward; all will be well," and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time allotted to her visit had expired.

"Farewell! we shall not meet again," responded the wife; and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—the wife and husband; but only as the dead may meet, in the awful communings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last great purpose of her exertions were accomplished in the safety of her husband—and when the bells tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell opened the guard found, wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of the devoted wife.

HOW TO MAKE LIGHT.—The Paris "*Figaro*" gives the following method of obtaining light instantaneously, without danger of setting things on fire: Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak in its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months. This contrivance is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or infalible materials are stored.

MECHANICS.—The day has been when to be called a mechanic was to be called a second-class man—was to occupy a lower seat at the feast—and scarcely any but poor men's children were apprenticed to learn mechanical pursuits; and how often have we heard the expression uttered by way of censure and reproach, "Oh! he is only a mechanic!" and to follow a mechanical pursuit for a livelihood was considered derogatory to refined society. How different now to what it was then. Then men's worth and merits were tested by the length of their purse. These measures have had their day and gone. The cry now is "for mechanical muscle and brain" all over the country. Ingenious mechanism is a load-stone that unerringly attracts to greatness, glory and renown.

Maxims of Workingmen.

Protection, by sustaining wages here, elevates labor everywhere.

Free trade condemns labor to mere muscular drudgery.

No civilized country tolerates free trade.

Why tax the poor man's tea and coffee to fill an overflowing treasury?

The introduction of manufactures diversifies agriculture.

Where all must shovel and hoe, wages must be low.

Whoever does anything useful in civilized society is a laborer.

Now that Southern labor is free it demands protection.

Free trade was the father and support of slavery.

Nine-tenths of American consumers are themselves producers.

Free trade pills are nicely coated with "revenue reform." Do not swallow them.

The war of capital and labor is between foreign capital and home labor.

Free traders say we must not attempt labor in which foreign nations excel.

Protective tariffs have proved the best revenue measures.

Diversified industry is a defence against famine.

Will you come into my parlor? said the (free trade) spider to the (laborer's) fly.

Under such protection as we enjoy the country prospers.

Protection benefits the State by giving employment to the people.

Increased productiveness and better markets afford increased wages.

Only such branches of industry as benefit the people by creating a demand for labor and a market for agricultural products should be protected.

Under judicious protection the foreigner pays the duty.

Voters should beware of voting themselves into free trade idleness.

There is no monopoly of home industry.

Home production converts the tariff into a tax on our foreign rivals.

Tariffs framed solely for revenue have always proved unsuccessful.

Taxes on tea and coffee protect no American industry.

A tariff is a tax upon use when levied on goods we cannot produce.

Difference of wages here and abroad is the measure of protection needed.

Protection is the only defense against monopoly.

The value of protection is limited to the necessities of defense.

Home capital is the natural ally of home labor.

Every workman should strive to be his own employer.

Every man is free to employ his capital in manufacture.

Beautiful Sketch.

The character of the Indian, the majesty of the forest in which he lives, free from all restraints of civilization, naturally inspire the mind with poetic conceptions, pondering on his race and destiny. At least an effect seems to have been produced on Mr. Bancroft, our Minister at London, if we may judge from the following beautiful description which he has given of the Indian mother and her babe:

"How helpless the Indian babe, born without shelter, amid storm and ice; but fear nothing for him, God has placed near him a guardian angel, that can triumph over the severities of nature; the sentinel of maternity is by his side, and so long as his mother breathes he is safe. The squaw loves her child with instinctive passion, and if she does not manifest it by lively caresses, her tenderness is real wakeful and constant. No savage mother ever trusted her babe to a hireling nurse, nor ever put away her own child to suckle that of another. To the cradle, consisting of light wood, and gaily ornamented with the quills of the porcupine, and beads, and rattles, the nursling is firmly attached, and carefully wrapped in furs; and the infant thus swathed, its back to the mother's back, is borne as the topmost burden, its eye now cheerfully flashing light, now accompanying with tears the wailings which the plaintive melodies of the carrier cannot hush. Or, while the squaw toils in the field, she hangs her child, as spring does her blosoms, on the bough of a tree, that it may be rocked by the breezes from the land of souls, and soothed to sleep by the lullaby of the birds. Does the mother die, the nursling—such is Indian compassion—shares her grave."

Put it in Writing.

How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words "all right, all right." Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and the court.

More than half the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing. Each word in our language has its peculiar meaning, and memory may, by the change of a single word, or even by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, inelastic.

We once saw an excited captain rush into the presence of his colonel with grievous complaints against a brother officer. "Stop! Stop! captain," said the colonel, "put your complaint in writing and I will give it attention.

The captain went to work vigorously writing his complaint. In a little while he stopped and commenced laughing. The whole affair looked so ridiculously small when written out that he was laughing at his own folly in giving it any attention.

BILIOUSNESS.—Dr. Dio Lewis, in his "Talks about People's Stomachs," says that the word "biliousness" is usually only a sort of respectable cover for piggishness. People are not bilious when they eat as they should. His prescription for a person so afflicted is, to drink plenty of cold water on rising and retiring, and to eat for breakfast, until the bilious attack passes, a little stale bread, say one slice, and a piece as large as your hand of boiled lean beef or mutton, or, if the weather is warm, take instead a little cracked wheat or oat meal porridge; for dinner, take about the same thing; and go without your supper. Exercise freely in the open air, producing a perspiration, once or twice a day. In a few days your biliousness is all gone. This result will come, even though the biliousness is of the spring sort, and one with which you have from year to year been much afflicted. Herb drinks, bitter drinks, lager beer, ale, whiskey, and a dozen other spring medicines, he pronounces simply barbarous, and only encouragements to drunkenness by cultivating a taste for ardent spirits.

The Jokers' Budget.

A Stupid Husband.

Riding horseback just at night through the woods in Saginaw county, Michigan, I came into a clearing, in the middle of which stood a log house, the owner sitting in the open door smoking his pipe. Stopping my horse before him the following conversation ensued:

"Good evening, sir," said I.

"Good evening."

"Can I get a glass of milk of you to drink?"

"Well I don't know. Ask the old woman."

By this time his wife was standing by his side.

While drinking it I asked:

"Think we are going to get a storm?"

"Well I really don't know. Ask the old woman—she can tell."

"I guess we shall get one right away," said the wife.

Again I asked:

"How much land have you got cleared here?"

"Well! I don't really know. Ask the old woman—she knows."

"About nineteen acres," said she, again answering.

Just then a troop of children came running and shouting around the corner of the shanty.

"All these your children," I said.

"Don't know. Ask the old woman—she knows best."

I did not wait to hear her reply, but drew rein, and left immediately.

Henry Clay and the Billy Goat.

Formerly a very large, well-known and somewhat noted billy-goat roamed at large in the streets of Washington, and the newspaper boys, bootblacks, and street imps generally made common cause against him. Henry Clay never liked to see dumb animals abused or worried, and on one occasion, while passing down the avenue, a large crowd of these mischievous urchins were at their usual sport. Mr. Clay, with his walking cane, drove them away, giving them a sound lecture in the meanwhile. As they scampered and scattered in every direction, Billy, seeing no one but Mr. Clay within reach, made a charge on him. Mr. Clay dropped his cane, and caugh his goatship by the horns. The goat would 'rear up, being nearly as high as the tall Kentuckian himself, and the latter would pull him down again. This sort of sport soon became tiresome, and he could conceive of no way by which he could free himself from the two horned dilemma; so in his desperation he sang out to the boys to know what to do. One of the smallest in the crowd shouted back:

"Let go and run, you big fool!"

Mr. Clay always maintained that though he signed the treaty of peace at Ghent, yet that ragged boy knew more than he did.

HERE is something reliable and fresh from an eye witness of the incident. Shortly after Horace Greeley had registered his name at the Head House, Nashua (whither the great philosopher's lecturing tour took him last fall), a rather aged countryman came into the office and after examining the register asked if Dr. B——were in.

"There is no such person here," said the gentlemanly clerk.

"No such person here!" echoed the venerable rustic, taking off his spectacles and gazing into the face of the clerk with much incredulity and astonishment.

"No such person here," firmly re-echoed the clerk.

"Young man" exclaimed the other, with a solemn expression of countenance; "young man, don't lie to me. It won't do. You can't fool old Gill Parks. Dr. B——'s been here, as sure as guns, and pretty drunk, too, I reckon, for he's left one of them air Latin prescriptions of his on the register!"

And the doctor's friend gazed down at Horace's improved Arabic with a look of triumphant recognition.

"DOES Isaac manifest any taste for poetry, Mrs. Partington?" asked the schoolmaster's wife, conversing on the merits of the youthful Partington. The old lady was basting a chicken which friends had sent her from the country. "Oh, yes!" said the old lady, smiling; "he is particularly fond of poultry, and it always seems as he can't get enough of it." The old spit turned by the fireplace in reply to her answer, while she was going on. "I mean" said the lady, "does he show any of the divine afflatus?" The old lady thought a moment. "As for divine flatness, I don't know about it. He's had all the complaints of children, and when he was a baby he fell and broke the cartridge of his nose; but I hardly think he's had this that you speak of." The roasted chicken hissed and spluttered and Mrs. Partington basted again.

A SADDLER in Detroit has a monkey who usually sits in the store and on the counter. A countryman came in one day while the proprietor was in the back room, and seeing a saddle that suited him asked the price. Monkey said nothing. Customer said 'I'll give twenty dollars for it,' laying down the money, which the monkey shoved into the drawer. The man then took the saddle, but the monkey mounted him, tore his hair, scratched his face, and made the frightened rustic scream for dear life. Proprietor rushed in and wanted to know what the fuss was. 'Fuss?' said the customer, fuss?' I bought a saddle of your son, sitting there, and when I went to take it, he would not let me have it.' The saddler apologized for the monkey but denied the relationship.

MRS. SHAW appeared before the Recorder to prosecute her husband for insult and abuse.

"What have you to complain of?" inquired the magistrate.

"My husband neglects me sir," was the answer of that spiteful lady, thrown out with a sort of a jerk.

"Indeed! how is that?"

"He leaves me at home, and when I complain of it, insults and abuses me."

"Can you give me an instance of it?"

"Yes. He went to the cock-fight on Sunday, and wouldn't let me go with him, and said if they fought hens he'd send for me."

AN exchange says that "an Irishman who was recently run over by a whole train of cars got up and asked for his cap, and said he would not run another such risk as that for ten dollars.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Knowing how to sit square on a bile, without hurting, is one of the lost arts."

The Home Circle.

What is Faith.

BY JOHN FINLEY.

Faith is the Christian's prop
Whereupon our sorrows lean;
It is the substance of his hope,
His proof of things unseen;
It is the anchor of the soul
When tempests rage and billows roll.

Faith is the polar star
That guides the Christian bark—
Directs his wandering from afar,
To reach his holy ark;
It points his course where'er he roams,
And safely leads the pilgrim home.

Faith is the rainbow's form
Hung on the brow of heaven;
The glory of the passing storm,
The pledge of mercy given;
It is the bright triumphal arch
Through which the saints to glory march.

Faith is the mountain rock,
Whose summit towers on high,
Secure above the tempest's shock,
An inmate of the sky;
Fixed on a prize of greater worth,
It views with scorn the things of earth.

Faith is the lightning's flash,
That rends the solid rock,
From which the living waters gush
At every vivid shock,
While Sinai's awful thunders roll
Around the self-convicted soul.

The faith that works by love,
And purifies the heart,
A foretaste of the joys above
To mortals can impart;
The Christian's faith is simply this—
A passport to immortal bliss.

None Other Name.

For many years past a blind man has taken his station on the City-Road Bridge, in London, where, in a clear voice, he is in the habit of reading the Scriptures by means of his Bible printed for the blind with raised letters. Groups of old and young gathered round him, and pay respectful attention to the sacred words spoken by the sightless reader. There is also another blind reader at the West End of London, and many, both rich and poor, have been led to the study of the Bible, as they have listened to his readings from the sacred volume.

As a few persons were collected round one of these blind men, who

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Public Debt statement, for the month of March, shows a reduction of $15,481,968.64. And a reduction, since the 1st of March, 1869, of $299,649,762.-03. Hurrah for Grant!

☞ The bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, passed both branches of the Legislature, on Wednesday last. It gives the Republicans sixteen Districts and the Democrats ten.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on last Thursday at 12 o'clock. The Senate failed to elect a Speaker owing to the fact that Reform McClure could not vote for the caucus nominee. Rutan consequently holds over.

☞ Queen Victoria's third son, Prince Arthur, has taken to lecturing. His lecture at Dover, a few evenings ago, on "The Game of War," is said to have been a very masterly exposition of the science of warfare.

☞ The Rhode Island election, on last Wednesday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican State ticket, by a handsome majority, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature is strongly Republican on joint ballot.

☞ J. T. Brown, Esq., of the Newcastle *Gazette and Democrat*, dropped into our sanctum, the other day, but we were out. We are sorry, friend, that we were not on hand to accompany you to Tyrone. It would have been all the better for Brainerd, we are sure. Come again.

☞ The Union Pacific Railway is making a survey for a narrow gauge railroad from Pillsbury up th the south fork of the Platte River to Greeley, Denver, and the Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central, which is building to Central City. This will give the Union Pacific an independent line into the heart of Colorado.

☞ The senior editor of the *Globe* is announced as a pilgrim to the Cincinnati sore-head Convention. We don't know anybody whose head is sorer than his is and consequently he will be the right man in the right place.

☞ The last *Globe* contains the announcement that A. Tyhurst has been connected with the editorial and business management of that paper. He is a practical printer. If he can put some stability and a moderate respect for the interests of the craft, into that institution, we will be only too happy to welcome him to the chair editorial.

☞ The Altoona *Sun* says that B. F. Hewit, Esq., late member of the House of Representatives, is about to commence a prosecution against the proprietors of that paper for libellous language used toward him in criticising his action on the Williamsport Boom bill. This is small business. If Mr. Hewit has not commenced his prosecution we hope he will reconsider the matter.

☞ We last week forgot to notice the improvement of our friend, Elliott, of the *Bedford County Press*. He has dropped the patent outside, procured a Power Press and increased the size of his paper four columns. We are really gratified at this evidence of prosperity. He prints a good live Republican paper and we are really glad to know that his efforts are appreciated.

☞ An important bounty bill has just passed the House of Representatives, at Washington. It gives a bounty to all who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of President Lincoln, of May 3, 1861, and who were actually mustered into the service before August 6, 1861, of one hundred dollars each. It is now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and will be acted upon at once.

☞ Our Congressional District, by the Apportionment Bill passed, during the last hours of the session, is composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset as previously announced. We hazard nothing in saying that Hon. R. M. Speer, though a good, clever fellow thereby obtaining a great many complimentaries, will not represent the district in the next Congress. It is said he is out of humor about it!

☞ The report of the Committee of Conference on the Constitutional Convention bill was adopted in the Legislature. The bill provides that the Convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members. Twenty-eight to be elected by the State at large, each party to vote for fourteen. Three for each Senator, to be elected by Senatorial districts, and six additional delegates to be elected from Philadelphia by general ticket, each party voting for three.

☞ The Republican State Convention assembled at Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday) to nominate candidates for Governor, Auditor General, Supreme Judge, and delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. It is pretty hard to say, at this writing, who will be nominated, but it is pretty evident that Gen. Hartranft will have the heaviest vote on the first ballot. Whether he will be nominated or not is another question. We hope the Convention will give us a man who can go into the contest and help us to win.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse died, in New York, on Tuesday night, April 2, at the age of seventy-nine. His name, in connection with the telegraph, is known throughout the civilized world. Mr. Morse was not the first to apply electricity to the trans-mission of intelligence. He was, however, the inventor of the Machine with paper slips which reduced the discovery to practical use.

In 1728, twenty years before Franklin drew electricity from the clouds, Gray and Wheeler were successful, in England, "in conveying electricity along metallic conductors to a considerable distance;" and about the same time Winkler, of Leipsic, "directed the electric spark along a wire of great length," making the river Pleis a part of his circuit. In the following year Dr. Waltron, an Englishman, put an electric telegraph in successful operation "over a wire four miles in length." Then followed the experiments of Franklin in 1748, on his wires thrown across the Schuylkill river.

In 1775 Le Sarges, at Geneva, constructed a telegraph of twenty-four wires, by which he contrived to spell words. L'Homoud so improved upon this arrangement as to accomplish the same thing with a single wire.

In 1785 Reizen and Betancourt, of Spain, erected a wire twenty-six miles in length, between Madrid and Aranjuez, and sent messages from a battery of Leyden jars by illuminating strips of metal upon glass, and it is stated that "the Infante saw it in operation under his own eyes, and was especially informed by it of a piece of news from a very great distance." In 1796 Salva exhibited an electric telegraph. But all those experiments were with *free electricity* and were not fully successful.

Early in the 19th century galvanism was discovered, and Volta constructed the first galvanic battery. In 1809 Somering, a German, constructed a galvanic battery at Munich, which operated by decomposing water in troughs, through which the stream of galvanism was forced along the wires, causing bubbles to arise, and a bell to be rung at the opposite end of the wires. About the same time Prof. Oersted, Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetism, by proving that a magnetic needle "always tries to place itself at right angles with a wire charged with a current of electricity." On this principle Ampere, of France, in 1820, made a telegraph with a voltaic battery, and a wire and needle for each letter, adopting the deflection of the needle for signals, the circuits being broken and renewed by finger keys similar to those of a piano. In the same year Ampere and Arago invented the electro-magnet, by placing a piece of soft iron within a coil of wire, through which the galvanic current was passed, when the iron became a powerful magnet, and attracted other pieces of iron; *but on removing the galvanic current, the magnet instantly became soft iron again, and ceased to attract.* This is the principle of the present telegraph.

In 1823 F. Rolland, of England, used frictional electricity for telegraphic purposes, and for the first time suggested discs of cyphers, with hands attached. Following up this suggestion Cooke and Wheatstone, of England, simplified and perfected this telegraph by using one wire, and causing the needle to point out the letters on a dial plate, and these, formed into words and sentences, would be written off. This telegraph is still in use in England. Mr. Sturgeon, an Englishman, constructed an electro-magnet in 1825, by coiling a copper wire round a piece of iron of horse-shoe shape. Professor Henry, of Princeton College, (now of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.), improved the electro-magnet of the Englishman. In 1833 it was further simplified by Gauss and Weber, who threw a wire over the houses and church steeples at Gottingin, and found that it required no insulation in in order to convey the electric current. At this time Baron Schilling, at St. Petersburg, and Steinbell, at Munich, had short lines of telegraph in operation.

On the 12th of June, 1837, Cooke and Wheatstone obtained a patent for their electric telegraph, and the same year Professor Morse publicly announced his telegraph and alphabet, when the subject began to command public attention. Bain, House, Davy, Hughes and others announced their respective discoveries in rapid succession. Previous to the close of the year 1850 there were sixty-three varieties of telegraph patented in Europe and America.

In 1832 the ship *Sulley*, from France to America, had among her passengers Prof. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, (who, years ago, related the following facts to the writer) and Samuel F. B. Morse, a native of Charlestown, Mass.—the latter having visited Europe to complete his studies as a portrait painter. A short time before the ship sailed from France M. Pixii erected a telegraph from his laboratory to his observatory in Paris, and its successful operation had attracted the attention of scientific minds. Dr. Jackson made himself familiar with the Frenchman's experiment, and procured a battery and wires before leaving Paris, which were stowed away between decks with his baggage.

The subject of Pixii's telegraph was brought up one day at the dinner table on board the *Sulley*. During the conversation one of the party asked, "Why can we not send words over the wires?" Dr. Jackson replied, "We can," and suggested a sounding board or drum head, on which raps could be made by the current. Mr. Morse seized upon the facts elicited by this conversation, and soon became absorbed in the subject. The germ thus planted in his mind has produced the Morse telegraph, or rather the Morse alphabet, now almost universally adopted throughout this continent, and coming rapidly into use in Europe and Asia. Before landing in America Mr. Morse had prepared drawings of a complete magnetic telegraph, with an alphabet. On his arrival home he pursued his investigations and experiments. In 1835 he was appointed professor in the New York City University. Here he constructed a eude machine from some clock wheels, a picture frame and a type rule. With this machine he wrote the word "*Eureka*." In 1837 he exhibited a new and complete machine in Washington, with ten miles of wires. It was patented in 1840, and an application was made to Congress for pecuniary aid to bring the the telegraph to a practical test. He received Congressional promises, but these were followed by delays and disappointments. Finally, after getting a commission appointed to examine and report upon his instrument, Congress still delayed, though the commission recommended an appropriation of $30,000 for the construction of an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. Out of patience and out funds—having but 25 cents left after paying his bills—he left the halls of Congress at a late hour of the night after passing hours and days there in painful suspense. Hope had left him, and a black cloud hung over his cherished enterprise. It was the last night of the session and Congress would adjourn before the dawn of the next day. Early in the morning, when he was packing his trunks to leave the city, Miss Ellsworth, a Connecticut lady of education and scientific attainments, who had been a steady friend of the Professor in his efforts and disappointments, called at his hotel to congratulate him. "For what," he replied, in surprise. "That your bill has passed." "Impossible" said Mr. Morse; "I waited till almost the last moment." "But your bill *has* passed," she repeated, sympathetically, "and I rejoice to be the first to congratulate you."

With a heart overwhelmed with emotion, he held her by the hand, and at last found words to say that she should send the first message that would cross the wires of his telegraph. "Remember then, I'll keep you to your promise," said the lady. That promise was redeemed; for as soon as the wires were laid and the arrangements had been completed, he notified Miss Ellsworth, who selected for her dispatch the Bible words, "*what hath God wrought;*" and this was the first message ever sent over the wires of the first telegraph in America. It was appropriate to the occasion, and creditable to the christian heart and friend of science by whom it was suggested.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

We make the following extract from the *American Journalist and Advertisers Index* and adopt the sentiments as our own:

In individual life, it is patent to ordinary observation, that a bellicose disposition is usually the accompaniment of a raw and untrained youth. A boy, with large muscular development and small brain, cannot help being a bully unless restrained by education. He will be tyrannical to his inferiors, insolent to his superiors, and his chief delight will consist in standing at corners, hurling offensive epithets at his fellows, and, if they retort, punishing them with his fists for their temerity.

In journalism we think we discern traces of the same universal law. Education, with all its chastening and refining tendencies, often fails to repress natural ferocity. A tyro, when he ascends the editorial tripod, feels an irresistible itching and inclination to "pitch into somebody," especially into his rival contemporary. When we find that one newspaper writer has published his neighbor as a "sneak," a "skunk," a "toad," a "pot-bellied bloat," we know that journal is yet in its adolescent period. We know that writer, though he may thrust with a rusty bodkin, cannot wield a flashing scimetar of Damascus steel. We know the society that applauds such utterances is raw and primitive. We smell the prairie flowers, or rather we see prismatically, a phantasmagoria of miasmatic swamps, slimy alligators, and coatless men sitting on barrels in corner groceries shaking with the chills.

The life of a newspaper publisher, who is also its editor and printer, is doubtless a harrassing one—full of difficulties and perplexities. We concede that it is as trying to the temper to issue a newspaper in the country, with the ordinary appliances, as to drive a yoke of oxen, which, it is said, no one can do without swearing. We fully believe that the publishers of the average weeklies undergo more brain worriment than the editors-in-chief of the great dailies, as it is easier to manage the Continental Hotel than to cater for a basement restaurant. A practical publisher of a religious newspaper says: A man who can preserve the serenity of his temper, the sweetness of Christian disposition an unflagging perseverance amid all the obstacles and difficulties which newspaper publication presents, deserves to be ranked with Job for patience, Baxter for goodness, and the Iron Duke for nerve, power and obstinate determination.

But notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the pursuit, men must not turn bees, and wound themselves or their fellows with their stings. Solomon says in substance that he who overcometh his own spirit is greater than a conqueror of walled cities. Moreover, editors who value reputation should remember that often a single utterance reveals a man's antecedents and gives the guage of his education and mental organization. Dr. Holmes contends that even such innocent expressions as "prime," "fust-rate," a "superior pice of goods," a "gent in a flowered vest," are final. They blast the lineage of him or her who utters them, for generations, up and down. Editors should never forget they are the oracles of the people, and it will never do to let the people see that their Delphic Apollo is made of common clay.

Many of the abusive personalities that disgrace American journalism doubtless spring from a mistaken notion as to what constitutes wit and humor. All Americans appreciate humor, but unfortunately all American writers are not humorous. Wit is a delicate light that plays around the moors of thought and surprises by unexpected flashes. Humor is wit, with kerosene thrown upon it to make a brighter light, that they may be seen and comprehended by common understandings. Both contribute to pleasure, and through mirth lighten toil.

We notice with gratification a growing disposition among the reputable members of the American Press to abandon personal vituperation, and we trust they will not forget it during the fever of the coming Presidential campaign. The editor of the *Newell Times* some time since proclaimed, "It is far more noble and becoming to try to build up the interests of our new and beautiful country, than to pick flaws with our contemporaries. Hence we bury the hatchet, and shall engage in no more newspaper controversies—our space can be used for a better purpose." At the recent Franklin statue banquet in New York, one of the toasts was, "The Press—while its conductors owe to each other *the courtesy and charity of true gentlemen*, they owe to the public the diffusion of knowledge founded upon truth. It is not enough that men mean well, it becomes them to do well." The President of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention, congratulates his brethren on the marked improvement in their manners of late years, and says: "There is no reason why editors should engage in personal abuse of each other because they differ in politics. They ought rather to cultivate the kindliest relations with each other." These are golden sentiments, worthy to be inscribed on every publisher's standard, and

"Thus drifting afar to the dim vaulted caves,
Where life and its ventures are laid,
The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;
Yet true to our course though our shadow grow dark
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore."

☞ The Old Brooklyn and New York "whiskey ring" that defrauded the Government of millions of dollars of revenue during Andrew Johnson's administration are about to come to grief. Hon. B. F. Butler and others have been working up this matter for several months past. A few days ago the Grand Jury submitted a large number of indictments of former Government officials and others, charged with revenue frauds, and their prosecution is to be proceeded with immediately. The indictments are against about 80 persons, many of them very prominent individuals. A tremendous sensation prevails in New York and Brooklyn over this movement.

☞ Free Traders say that Protection has erected a Chinese wall around our country, and destroyed our foreign commerce. Since the commencement of the present year we have been receiving foreign goods at a rate exceeding six hundred millions per annum—far more than we ever did or could import, under what passes for free trade. We are now receiving more iron from England than she is sending to all other parts of the world. Protection does not "prohibit" the introduction of foreign goods, but it enriches our own people, and enables them to buy more goods, foreign and domestic.

☞ The Connecticut election, last Tuesday a week, resulted in favor of Jewell, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 2,000 over Hubbard, his antagonist, and a majority of 74 over all opposition. The Senate is fifteen Republican to six Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirty Republicans to one hundred and eleven Democrats. Majority on joint ballot 28. A Republican gain of four on joint ballot over last year. This is following handsomely in the footsteps of New Hambshire. The Democrats appear to be dead and buried! The soreheads had better take warning.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Large Decrease of the National Debt—Mexican Raiders in Texas—The Japanese—Earl Granville's Second Letter—Off for Europe—The Investigations—Salute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

LARGE DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his official statement shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of March, amounting to $15,481,968.64. The decrease since the 1st March 1869 to 1st April 1872, is $299,649,762.03, or one hundred millions per annum. There is in the Treasury, in gold, $120,200,610.-29, and $10,431,299.23 in currency.

THE TARIFF.

The House is not pleased with the Senate for the liberties taken with the tariff, and are not disposed to concur in all the provisions of the Senate in which sweeping reductions are made in the revenues. Nothing definite however, has yet been done.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

Delegations from Texas have waited upon the President and informed him that several hundred thousand cattle have been driven out of Texas by Mexican raiders within a few weeks past. The President has promised relief, and the Secretary of War has instructed General Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Missouri, and General Augur, commanding the department of Texas, under General Sheridan, to be specially vigilant in arresting Mexican raiders along the Rio Grande, and turn them over to the civil authorities.

THE JAPS IN WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Embassy are energetic in their investigations into every department of the Government, and regularly record all the information they collect. On Wednesday last Iwakura and several members of the embassy, accompanied by Gen. Myers, visited the Government Printing Office. Being first introduced to the Congressional Printer, Mr. A. M. Clapp, they were by him shown over the building, Mr. H. T. Brian, foreman of the composing room explaining to the visitors through an interpreter the various operations in the composing, press, and stereotyping rooms, after which Mr. Roberts; of the bindery, took charge of them and explained the operations of his department. They appeared to take the most interest in the sterotyping process and the press work.

THE LETTER OF EARL GRANVILLE.

The second letter from Earl Granville is quite lengthy and argumentative. The Cabinet have had it under consideration, and from intimations in high quarters our government will adhere to its position of submitting its entire case, the claims of indirect or consequental damages included, with willingness to abide by the decision of those designated by the treaty to effect an adjustment of the differences between the two countries. Mr. Fish's reply will not be forwarded for a week or ten days.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, sailed from NewYork, on Wednesday, on a trip for Europe, in company with ex-Secretary Borie and his family. The President and Mrs. Grant accompanied their daughter to New York.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The arms investigation is continued, and the only development of "irregularities," is proof of the fact that France has been badly swindled by her own agents in the purchase of arms, &c., in the United States. Nothing whatever has been discovered in the sale of arms by the Government that is inconsistent with international or municipal law.

The investigation into alleged irregularities in the navy department has been going on, and so far has found everything there conducted with great regularity. Poor Dana has been deceived badly by irresponsible correspondents.

SALUTE.

A salute was fired in Washington on Wednesday at noon, by the Republican Club, in honor of the Republican victory in Connecticut.

DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The Cotton Manufacturers are here in force opposing the reduction of the duty on cotton goods.

COL. SCOTTS LATEST VICTORY.

Col. Thomas Scott has gained a decided victory over Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Scott applied to Congress for the privilege to build a magnificent depot in Washington for his new Railroad to the Pacific. Garrett opposed the grant with his very great influence. Scott prevailed and his application was granted by a vote of 115 to 55.

COMPTROLLER OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

Comptroller Hulburd of the U. S. Treasury has sent in his resignation to the Secretary and it has been accepted. He is charged with dereliction of duty in receiving presents and neglecting to report Nantional banks when he had cause to believe they were unsafe.

SAVED FROM PIRATES.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Hong Kong, state that the U. S. Steamer *Ashuelot* in going to Amoy, and while she was in the Hartan Straits saved the crew and passengers of the American Steamer Siwonada from Chinese pirates. The Siwonada struck upon a rock not laid down in the charts, and the captain (Clark) ran her on a bank to keep her from sinking. Only a few fishing junks were in sight, but in half an hour fifty vessels of different kinds were around her, and could only be kept off by firing a small gun she carried under the forecastle. The timely arrival of the Ashuelot saved them from capture and death. In fifty minutes the Siwonada slid off the bank and sank. Capt. Wallace then searched and found and fixed the position of the hidden rock on which the steamer was wrecked, and sent a printed notice of the same to the commanding officers of the squadron, and through the consul to the newspapers.

N. H. P.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

GENERAL NATURE—No. 29]

AN ACT to restore the records of the United States courts in the northern district of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in proceedings to restore the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois, destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act relating to records of the courts of the United States," the notice required by said act may be served upon any non-resident of said district anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any foreign country, the proof of the service of such notice, if made in a foreign country, to be certified by a minister or consul of the United States in such country, under his official seal.

SEC. 2. That a certified copy of the official return of the district attorney, clerk of the circuit or district court, or the marshal of the northern district of Illinois, made in pursuance of law, and on file in the Department of Justice, relating to any cause in either of said courts to which the United States was a party, the record of which was destroyed in said fire, may be filed in the court to which it appertains, and shall have the same force and effect as if it were an original return made to said court; and in any case in which the names of the parties, and the date and amount of the judgment or decree shall appear from such returns, it shall be lawful for the court in which they are filed to issue the necessary process to enforce such decree or judgment in the same manner as if the original record was before said court.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records and files of the circuit and district courts of said district which were destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and in which the United States is interested, so far as the judges of said courts, respectively, shall deem it essential to the interest of the United States that said records and files be restored; and the judges of said courts, respectively, are authorized to direct such steps to be taken as, in their opinion, shall be deemed advisable to restore the judgment dockets and indices of said courts, and, for that purpose, may direct the performance, by clerks of said courts, and by the United States attorney for said district, of any duty incident thereto, and said clerks and said district attorney shall be allowed such compensation and disbursements for services rendered under this section (in cases where no compensation is now provided by law for such services) as may be allowed by the Attorney General, and certified to be just and reasonable by the judge of the court in which said services are rendered, and the amount so allowed shall be paid out of the judiciary fund: *Provided, however*, That the sum allowed the clerks of said courts shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the entire compensation of the United States attorney for such services shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 30.]

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same effect as if it had been inserted in the thirty-fifth section of said act.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 25.]

AN ACT for the relief of George W. Morse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of Patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over petitions of George W. Morse for the extension of two letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extensions may be granted, and to hear the testimony of the applicant and determine upon the said petitions in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original terms of said patents, or of any foreign patents covering the same invention had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extensions upon the same principles, otherwise, that govern his decisions upon such applications when made under the law of July eighteen hundred and seventy: *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents, if extended, for making use of said inventions since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, and prior to the date of their extension: *And Provided further*, That any person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the manufacture of fire-arm, and using said invention, shall be entitled to use the machinery made or constructed by them for manufacturing the same since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, without liability during the term of said extension.

Approved, March 11, 1872.

GENERAL NATURE—No. 31.

AN ACT authorizing the survey and marking of the boundary the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to co-operate with the government of Great Brittian in the appointment of a joint commission, in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, submitted November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains: *Provided, however*, That engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers in the performance of the duties contemplated by this act, without any additional salary, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to make the necessary details of engineers for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the object of said joint commission.

Approved, March 19, 1875.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Nevada.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all portion of the State of Nevada, embraced in the following described limits, to wit, commencing at the corner common to townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, range fourty-five east, Mount Diable base and meridian; thence running due east to the eastern boundery line of the State of Nevada; thence north on said eastern boundary of said State to the north boundery of said State; thence west on said north boundary of said State to the eastern boundary of the Carson landdistrict; thence south noug said eastern boundary of the Carson land district to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Elko land district, the office of which shall be located at Elko, in Elk county, State of Nevada; which location may be changed by the President of the United States from time to time as the public interest may require.

SEC. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district, and said district, and said officers shall reside in the place where said land-office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the other land district in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 27.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States by, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present Alexandra land district which lies north of township number one hundred and thirty-six north, and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land-officers in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 28]

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his judgment the public interests would be subserved thereby, to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana, with the same boundaries that existed before the consolidation of said land district with the land district at New Orleans.

Approved, March 16, 1872.

New Advertisements.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Fructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Depepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no authelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a preventive.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torper of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflamations, Indolent Inflamations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflamation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative proprieties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and maglignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflamation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the bibliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one-and-a-half wine glass full. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

April 3, 1872.-y.

SEED OATS.

We offer for sale a few hundred bushels of a very superior article of WHITE OATS. We have cultivated it for several years, and recommend it. It grows strong, yields well, and weighs 41lb to the bushel. Price, 62½ cents per bushel.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.

Spruce Creek, March 27, 1872-3t

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Franklin township, on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JAMES H. LAPORTE, Administrator.

March6,-6t*

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY.

The Summer term of this Institution will commence APRIL 15, 1872.

JAS. A. STEPHENS, Principal.

10 april3t

HENRY & CO.,

AGENTS for the Harrisburg

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 65, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 23, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ervices on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

On the wing—wild pigeons.

Who is going to start a dray?

Dixie Swivell has struck water.

Gardeners are fixing up their traps.

All wide-awake merchants advertise.

Looking up—The "little onion" market.

Going out of sight—Furs, and other winter toggery.

Port & Friedley have housed a mammoth refrigerator.

Webster's store, in Lewistown, was burglarized last week.

The work of re-building the Logan House has been commenced.

A man named Ryan, was found drowned in the Conemaugh river, the other day.

The order of the day—Cleaning up yards and a general riddance of rubbish.

If little boys want to be angels, let them continue to jump on passing trains.

Merchants who mean business are now making their spring announcements.

A first class jewelry establishment, doing engraving, is badly wanted in Huntingdon.

The Singer Sewing Machine beats the world for all classes of work. Blair is selling them by the score.

We have an old maid in town who smokes tobacco in the house to make it smell as if there were a man about.

J. P. Davis has been selected to run the Accommodation train on Broad Top. He will make an obliging conductor.

Extravagant, but well merited—The encomiums lavished upon the handsome job work turned out of the Journal office.

The newest style of coffee pot has a steam whistle attached, which warns people when the coffee is ready for consumption.

The colored citizens of Hollidaysburg indulged in a "hop," a few nights ago, which, the *Standard* says, was a grand affair.

Spit curls are coming into fashing again—but without such a common name. They are to be henceforth known as—Pomeranin ringlets.

A temporary track is to be laid over the summit at Buffalo Mills, on the B. & B. Railroad, until the deep cut at that place is finished.

A son of Joseph Irvin, of Watsontown, aged five years, whilst in the woods hunting winter-green, by mistake eat some laurel, which caused his death.

We have no objection to sending specimens of our job work to our brother typos, but we think it no more than fair to ask them to remit sufficient to pay postage.

Those accomplished artists, members of the white-washing fraternity, will soon take the field for the spring campaign—and are now sharpening up their brushes.

The present term of our borough schools closes Thursday, the 11th inst. Parents and all interested are earnestly invited to visit them during the week and especially on the last day.

Frank B. M'Cabe, for a long time employed as a clerk in the freight office of the Penna. R. R., in this place, has been appointed freight and passenger agent at the Lewistown Junction.

Now is the time to have your bill heads, note heads, etc., printed so you will be ready for the spring trade. We do all such in tip-top style at the Journal job office. Come and see us.

A dead man was found floating (three miles below Middletown) on the Susquehanna, with a dispatch from the coroner that he was sick and not able to hold an inquest. So says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Howe, Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, will make his first visit to the Parish here, on Monday next, April 15th, and hold services in the church at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

Somebody wants to know, if money is scarce, "where in the world do the women get the cash to purchase such fine dresses and so much back hair?" "Somebody" is eternally asking foolish questions.

A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow.

The Juniata Valley Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Huntingdon, has had another loss in the person of William W. Shuck, of Bedford. It pays its losses promptly. Every sound Odd Fellow, in the land, ought to have a policy in it. It only costs a trifle.

Miss Eliza, daughter of Gen. John McComb, of Union township, on Saturday night of last week, was severely burned on the arm and hand by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Her father had both his hands badly burned in the attempt to extinguish the flames. The parties are recovering.

Gentlemen who think it smart to show how near they can drive across a railroad before a passing locomotive, may be interested in knowing in the Northern States, last year, that kind of smartness resulted in the death of 27 persons, the injuring of 14, the killing of 60 horses and the smashing of 80 vehicles.

A gentleman, with his family, stopped off of one of the trains, on the Central, the other day, who desired to visit some friends in West Huntingdon. He could find no conveyance to take him to that interesting locality and he left in the next train, in disgust. Who will run a "buss?"

"The 'Globe' has the largest number of readers of any other paper published in the county."

The above notice occupies a conspicious place in the *Globe*, and when we read it we were led to think that the editors are firm believers in the old saw, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." The Journal issues double the number of papers that the *Globe* does, and consequently has a greater number of readers, and is the *best* advertising medium in Central Pennsylvania.

"A Huntingdon merchant pays 15 cents apiece for cat skins, and quite a crop of that interesting night blooming Cereus, the tom cat, is being reaped. So says the Tyrone *Herald*. We wish somebody would offer a respectable price for dog skins. There might be an additional inducement to lessen the number that frequent our yard.

The Huntingdon Presbytery, comprising Blair, Bedford, Clearfield, Mifflin, Jumiata, Huntingdon and Centre counties, will convene in the Presbyterian church, Tyrone, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, April 9th, and continue two and a half days. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. D. H. Barron, the retiring Moderator. The Huntingdon Presbytery contains 62 churches, and has 52 ministers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LXXVI BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Stated meeting, April 5th, 1872.

Present—Assistant Burgesses, Messrs. Murry and Boring.

Council, Messrs. Bailey, Buchanan, Burchinell, Henry, Leister, Miller, Shaffer, Strickler and Williamson.

Mr. Murray in the chair.

The minutes of the last stated and adjourned meetings were read and adopted

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on lock-up made verbal report that after examination they found it inexpedient to use any part of the Engine-room as a lock-up. The report approved and the committee discharged.

The committee appointed on the 5th of January, relative to widening 7th street and adjusting the lines thereof, presented a report which was read and ordered to be filed and the committee discharged.

The committee on Fire-engine presented several communications from the Southwark Hose Company relative to a second-hand steamer which they offer to sell.

On motion the committee was instructed to proceed to Philadelphia, examine and test the steamer and ascertain the most favorable terms upon which it may be purchased; also to ascertain from the proper officers of the Pennsylvania and the H. & B. T. Railroad Companies; and the various Fire Insurance Companies transacting business in this borough, the amount said companies will respectively contribute toward the purchase of a steamer; and to make full report in the premises to a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

The committee on Public Property reported that they had examined the cemetery fence as instructed by the Council and had instructed the Sexton to proceed to build the fence.

The committee on printing ordinances reported that they had contracted for the printing and that the work was progressing.

The committee on town-clock reported that they had consulted the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church and that an agreement was being prepared.

The Sexton reported eleven interments in the Cemetery during the month of March.

The Policemen reported arrests as follows:

East Ward	1
West Ward	3

The committee on finance presented the following report from the weighmaster.

HUNTINGDON, PA., April 4, 1872.

To the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon:

I respectfully submit the following exhibit of receipts from the Weigh-Scales:

From July, 1870 to April 6, 1871:		
Received,		$52.80
" from April to Feb. 1, 1872,		47.75
Total,		$100.55
Less ½ for Commission,		50.28
		$50.57
Expended as follows:		
J. W. Shaver, sealer of weights,	$2.24	
Printing statements,	3.50	
Cash to K. A. Lovell, Treasurer,	30.00	
		35.74
Amount due the borough,		$14.53

There is a balance of $10.75 yet uncollected on the account from July 1871 to April 1871, most of which I think can be collected with a little effort.

Yours &c.,
HUGH LINDSAY.
Weighmaster.

A communication from Wm. Stewart relative to the line between his lot and the property of Wm. Brooks was read and laid on the table.

The Secretary read a note from the Chief Burgess inclosing the following communication:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 16th, 1872.

J. Simpson Africa, Esq., Chief Burgess of the Borough of Huntingdon.

SIR:—Accompanying this I send you a full copy (five vols.) of Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers which I have the honor to present through you to the Borough of Huntingdon. My object and desire is that these books shall be preserved by the borough authoritics in some public place for the use of our brave soldiers who survived the war for the preservation of the Union, and the relatives of those who sacrificed their lives in that great struggle.

Having received as my quota but sixteen copies of the book for distribution in a Senatorial district, territorially, the largest in the State, I have endeavored in every case to carry out the same design with which I have made our borough the custodian of this copy.

With sentiments of high regard for yourself personally, and the Council over which you have the honor to preside,

I am very truly yours, &c.,
R. BRUCE PETRIKIN.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Boring and unanimously adopted, to wit:

Be it resolved by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon, in Council assembled.

That the copy of Bates' "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," in five volumes, presented by Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin, Senator from this district, by his letter dated March 16th, 1872, be and the same is hereby accepted to be placed in the Council Chamber in the charge of the Secretary, for the use indicated in said letter.

3rd. That the thanks of this council be and they are hereby tendered to Hon. R. Bruce Petriken for the donation of this valuable record of the service of the soldiers of Pennsylvania in the war of the Rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Boring it was

Resolved, That the High Constable be and he is hereby authorized and directed to proceed at once throughout the borough, and notify all persons who have thrown coal-ashes, rubbish or filth on any street or sidewalk; all persons who have timber, stone, or any other materials, vehicles not in actual use, store boxes or other property obstructing the free use of the sidewalks or streets—contrary to the ordinances of the borough—to remove the same forth with; and that on neglect of notice, to proceed to remove and dispose of such nuisances and obstructions and enforce the penalties prescribed in the ordinances for such neglect.

Orders were granted as follows:

Wharton & Miller, lumber,	$22 39
Gas Company, gas for March,	44 80
H. H. Johnston, stone for crossings,	12 00
Check roll, street Commr., March,	
John Miller, night patrol,	2 00
A. H. Brumbaugh, "	2 00

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the committee on Public Property were directed to examine the steps at the south corner of the Cemetery grounds, and if they deem it necessary, to extend the same to the boardwalk leading along the northern side of Church street.

Adjourned.

If you want choice apples, oranges, lemons, raisins, figs, and cocoanuts, go to C. M. Africa's, at No. 420.

Now is the Time.—The Spring has fairly opened, and in every quarter we find people busy fixing up about their yards and residences; but in their labors to beautify the homes of the living they should not forget the graves of the dead. There are many of our readers, who have "friends departed," who never think of this, perhaps. Fix up the mounds that cover them, and erect over them a stone or monument. Col. Williams, at the corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets, has on hand some of the most beautiful and elegant marble work that we have ever seen outside of the cities, and he is prepared to put it up at reasonable prices. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of vases, statuary, rustic chairs, &c., &c. Go and see the many beautiful things he has.

Justice of the Peace.—Persons who were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, at the recent spring election, are required by law to give *written* notice to the Prothonotary, within thirty days, of their acceptance of said office. In this written notice it would be well for them to state whether or not they have been elected to *fill a vacancy*; and if so, *how that vacancy occurred*—as this information is important in order to enable the Justices to secure their commissions.

Don't Dye, but use a bottle or two of Nature's Hair Restorative. It makes the head feel so good. Sold everywhere. See advertisement.

The Election of County Superintendents of Common Schools.—On the first Tuesday of May next, conventions of school directors will assemble at the county seats of the several counties of this Commonwealth for the purpose of electing County Superintendents of Common Schools for the term of three years, commencing on the first Monday of June. At the same time there will be held, if the respective boards of directors so decide, in all cities and boroughs possessing 7,000 inhabitants, special elections for the election of City and Borough Superintendents of Schools for the same length of term as that for which County Superintendents are to be elected.

There are now serving in the State 81 County City and Borough Superintendents, to be increased probably at the forthcoming election to 85 or more. The importance of the interests intrusted to these officers can scarcely be over-estimated. Pennsylvania will have 1,000,000 children to educate in her public schools during the next three years, and her annual expenditures for school purposes will most likely average full $10,000,000. Whether these children shall be well taught and trained or otherwise; whether this vast sum of money shall be judiciously or injudiciously expended will depend very much upon the men about to be chosen to fill the office of Superintendent, for it will be admitted by all who reflect upon the subject that as the Superintendents so the teachers, as the teachers so the schools, and as the schools so in good measure the social and political conditions of the people.

In view of these facts, we feel it our duty to impress upon our readers, both school directors and citizens, the importance of securing the very best man that can be found willing to accept the office of Superintendent of Schools in our county. No other office probably has a relation so vital to the interests of the people. Let the members of the convention lay aside all extraneous considerations and allow their choice to be determined by merit and merit alone.

Pennsylvania has within the last few years placed herself proudly alongside of the foremost educational States. She is taxing herself for educational purposes as heavily as any other State of the Union. She is pouring out her money for the education of her children most generously, and it is the high duty of all who have to do with the official management of schools to see that every dollar thus contributed brings back the greatest possible return of that for which it is given. Our people are willing to pay for the best schools, and we must have them. Let none but men fully qualified be placed in the office of Superintendent, and the rest is guaranteed.

Jewelry, notions, and toys, selling at cost at No. 420.

Ore on the Poor House Mountain.—Last Saturday, the Kemble Coal and Iron Company's miners, under the supervision of Mr. Gifford, after a month's prospecting, struck a two foot vein of fossil ore. It is estimated that at least from forty to fifty thousand tons of ore can be found on the county property, which, at 40cts per ton, the price the Kemble Co., are to pay for it, will bring the county from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. We learn that the contract between the Poor House Commissioners and the Kemble Co., require the latter to commence mining operations immediately after the ores "are discovered," and we are informed by Mr. Gifford that the company proposes going to work at once. The contract further stipulates that "the ore is to be paid for as it is taken out," and that the company is to take out at least five thousand tons or $2,000 worth per annum.

We clip the above item from the Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week. This is a very handsome thing for Bedford county and will help to pay for their new Poor House just put under contract. We must confess that when we read the above item, we think we realized the sensations of a man who had just "struck ile." We, fortunate once in our life, *happen to own a mile and upwards of this seam*. We made haste to see Mr. Gifford, the gentlemanly superintendent of the Kemble Coal and Iron Company's operations, in the neighborhood of Bedford, and to ascertain whether the *Inquirer* reported him correctly. He stated to us that the discovery was at least one-third better than reported. That the seam was two feet, without any interference, and that it could be worked down 225 feet. At least $60,000 or $70,000 worth of ore will be taken out, per mile, at a moderate royalty. The Kemble Coal and Iron Company, on the strength of this and other heavy discoveries of rich ore in the neighborhood, will very likely erect an additional furnace or two, at Riddlesburg, to work up that which they control. Bedford county is rapidly coming to the front as one of the heavest iron ore producing counties in the State. We havn't iron ore on the brain by any means.

Just received at D. S. Africa's variety store—a choice lot of fine candies, raisons, nuts, oranges, lemons, &c.

An Invasion.—The other morning we returned to our *sanctum*, and imagine our surprise, in finding the following record, just as we copy it, spread out upon our table in appalling numbers:

"JOURNAL" REGISTER.

Durborrow & Co. . . . . Props.

Date.	*Name.*	*Residence.*	*Room.*
Apr. 3 5½ PM	Isaac Mengel,	Bedford, Pa.	Sanetum.
	Jno. G. Fisher,	" "	
	Jno. S. Brumbaugh,	N. Enterprise.	
	W. S. Beegle,	Colerain.	
	A. B. Cramer,	Cramer Cottage	
	W. W. Jordan,	Bedford, Pa.	
	S. J. Jordan,	" "	

"The Editor *did'nt* "sat" in his easy chair, 'be jabers.' The '*Devil*' had possession and we were 'afeered.'"

What in the name of "goose grease and sassiges" broke loose? We have heard of another place breaking loose—very vividly pictured in the "Vision of Judgment,"—but then that was nothing like this. And then the idea of Fisher and Jordan being "afeered" of the "devil." Why bless your dear souls our "devil" is like Bancho's ghost, a harmless "devil." He wouldn't hurt any of you for a shilling. Call again, gentlemen, and we will see that the "devil" won't "git" you no how.

Williams manufactures Marble and Slate Mantles. Call and see designs. [ap10.

New Railroad Projects.—A number of new Railroad projects are now under consideration in our county. One is projected to Centreville in Cumberland Valley, about fifteen miles distant—it will run through valuable deposits of ore through its whole length. Another is projected to connect with the Berlin and Johnstown road by way of Deeter's gap or Barns hollow. Another is talked of to Johnstown by way of Pavia—still another is under consideration to McKee's gap to connect with the Morrison Cove road. These are all for the western part of the county. In the eastern part we have the South Pennsylvania coming up the east side of Broad Top to connect with the H. & B. T. R. R. We also hear of a proposal to extend the the Western Maryland railroad to connect with the B. & B. road at Mt. Dallas. All these routes run through valuable minerals, ore, coal, &c. While all are discussed, they will not be built. Some of them, however, surely will be. Which they shall be, will be largely influenced by the amount of aid obtained along the various routes in the way of subscriptions, releases, &c.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

A fine stock of fine jewelry, pen knives, pocket books, &c., just received at D. S. Africa's variety store.

Oak Hall, opposite the National Bank, is the place to buy your ready-made clothing for Men and Boys. Goods of the latest and best patterns and grades on hand. Merchant tailing done to order. A first class cutter connected with the establishment. If you want good goods, at reasonble prices, call at Oak Hall. B. F. Douglass, proprietor.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending March 26, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Hot Blast Oven, R. Long, Pittsburg.
Poultry Coop, M. Potter, Girard.
Furnace for Smelting, Fusing and Roasting Ores, J. M. Reid, Allegheny.
Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles, J. M. Reid, Pittsburg.
Apparatus for Finishing Tumblers, D. C. Ripley, Pittsburg.
Earth Closet, R. S. Williams, Norristown.
Machine for Grinding Clay, &c., A. Alexander, Pittsburg.
Rock and Ore Crushing Roll, same.
Divider Attachment for Harvesters, J. H. Keller, Boalsburg.
Manufacture of Iron from Mill Cinder, C. Motier Nes, York.
Sewing Machine, S. W. Nyce, Blooming Grove.
Brick Machine, C. Clark, Connellsville.
Spark Arrester, W. F. Grassler, Muncy.
Animal Trap, B. Harnish, Lancaster.
Device for Locking Nuts, T. W. Kirkwood, McKeesport.
Voting Apparatus, H. T. McAllister, McAllisterville.
Horse Hay Fork, A. Ream and C. L. Bush, Reading.
Device for Removing Obstacles from the Throats of Catile, C. Schule, North East.
Manufacture of Spikes, J. H. Swett, Pittsburg.
Breast Collar for Horses, G. Van Wagenen, Pittsburg.
Rotary Steam Engine, S. Gibson, York.

Reissues.

Horse Parer, I. H. Kleppinger, Cherryville.

Designs.

Beer Mug, C. Ballinger, Wilkins Township.
Ornamentation of Glass Ware, J. Bryce, Allegheny.
Fence, F. A. Deming, Curwinsville.

Trade Marks.

Medicine, S. Gilliland, Pittsburg.

Go to Williams for Garden Statuary and Vaces. [ap10.

Wedding.—Rev. Mr. Lewis, assisted by Rev. Mr. Steele, solemnized matrimony yesterday evening, April 2nd, at St. John's church, between Lieutenant E. C. Pendleton, United States navy, and Miss Mary R. Saxton, daughter of Joseph R. Saxton, Esq., United States Coast Survey. The bride was most becomingly dressed in heavy white silk, trimmed with tulle flounces; tulle overskirt looped with orange blossoms, and pearl jewelry. She was accompanied to the alter by Miss M. E. Barret, of New York, as bridesmaid, who wore a white silk, trimmed with white muslin, and muslin overdress, with flounces trimmed with lace and looped with blue ribbons, low in the neck; diamond jewelry. The groom, as well as his attending friend, Lieutenant Edges, both wore the full uniform of the United States navy. Owing to the serious illness of her father, the bride was given away by her uncle, Major Joseph H. Berret, of New York, and the usual reception was dispensed with, the happy couple taking the evening train northward on their bridal tour.—*Washington Daily Chronicle*.

Persons tending court will do well by giving C. M. Africa a call, as he is selling at cost.

Falling of the Logan House Wall.—The Altoona *Tribune* says: A few minutes before seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, during the prevalence of a terrible gale, a large portion of the walls left standing of the new extension of the Logan House, which was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th ult., was blown down, and with a terrible crash alighted on the roof of the engine room and wash house. Children and ladies passing the locality on their way to attend the evening services in the different houses of religious worship experienced a fearful fright when the wall fell, and unceremoniously left the neighborhood, taking no thought of a six inch mud until safe in the distance. Nobody hurt.

Williams wishes all who are in want of Marble Work, to call and examine workmanship and prices before purchasing elsewhere. [ap10.

A Chance to Win $50,000, and, at the Same Time, Aid the Sick and Destitute.—The sale of tickets in the Grand Legal Enterprise at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy, will be continued till May 30th, when the drawing will positively take place, in open public. This charitable enterprise enjoys the confidence of the Governor, and best business men of Nebraska; also, the Mayor and President of the Board of Trade, Omaha. Highest prize, $50,000. Total, $150,000, in cash. The Tickets are $3 each, or two for $5. For full particulars, address Pattee & Gardner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

A Respected Citizen Gone.—Mr. James Barr, of Jackson township, died suddenly, Sabbath morning, March 31st. He was in his usual health and all the intimation he gave of his approaching end, was hard breathing a few minutes before his death, which occurred about daylight.

The people are not willing to be bamboozled by "The side shows" but go direct to *Brown's Carpet Store* for *Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Shades* and *Wall Paper*. His large stock and low prices *defy* competition.

Breaking out at a New Place.—Mrs. L. A. Hamer has removed her Bazar of Fashion to Hill street, 2d door West of the Post Office, where she is prepared to supply the latest styles and everything in her line.

The place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. Africa's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.—Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads. 3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is every where else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

When you buy a high-priced Sewing Machine, get the "Victor," with shuttle easiest to thread, self-setting needle, simplest machine. For sale by M. M. Logan, on easy terms. 10apr2t.

The largest stock of wood work and carriage-makers goods is to be found at Wharton's, 416 Hill Street, at *prices that cannot be competed with*. [ap3–2t.

Don't fail to call at Wharton's *before contracting for your building Hardware, Glass, Paints, Nails, Barn-door Rollers, Agricultural Implements*, &c.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair, in the Court House, on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 11th and 12th, at which articles of clothing—(children's wear)—ladies' aprons, and other useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. Oysters, Coffee, Ice Cream and other refreshments. Proceeds towards furnishing new church.

Shade Gap Locals.—*Editor Journal:*—I have received my first number of your valuable paper. As a county paper it is unsurpassed, to say the very best in its favor, and its many patrons in this end of the county hail its coming with a hearty welcome. In the number now before me, I see a communication dated Shade Gap, March 30th. A casual reader would suppose the writer signing himself "Argus," to be an individual thoroughly conversant with the affairs of our little borough, but he has shot wide off the mark, geographically, statistically, and worse than all, politically. He says that our spring election amounted to sixteen Republican votes out of twenty-four votes that were polled. Either your correspondent was misinformed or he has got things a good deal mixed. We scarcely ever muster over forty voters, and when our spring election took place the old fogies, that compose the three-fourths of our voters felt soreheaded over borough matters, of which I shall speak of hereafter, and there were but sixteen votes polled all told, six Democrats and ten Republicans. The party before spoken of saw nothing but, smithshops, (a good sign of industry,) and stables (not so bad) that he found no fault with our whiskey, for that is like his discription of Shade Gap, a little mixed We are much obliged to our friend for his favorable notice of Milnwood Academy, founded as it is on the highest standard of educational principles, it certainly has and should enjoy the patronage of the best material in this county.

Shade Gap was incorporated a borough just one year ago. Our first borough election took place in May last. At this election party spirit was pretty much laid to one side, and the body of the voters were composed of borough and anti-borough men. The borough men opened the polls in the morning, and there sat the election board all day with but very little to do, but behold the anti-borough men, what were they doing all this time? Why they were setting in solemn conclave at the town tavern, organizing what they called the Shade Gap Whiskey Ring. Just before the hour for closing the polls this same Whiskey Ring marched up and filled all the offices. Naturally enough the year passed without any public improvements worth speaking of. At the borough election last week matters took a different turn, and men, sound on the goose, were elected. Our town is bound to improve in spite of the soreheaded fogies, who tried so hard to strangle our infant borough in the cradle at our last election by staying away from the polls. So much for the present status of Shade Gap politics.

Our farmers have commenced plowing. A sad occurrence took place in the family of Benjamin Galbraith, a resident of Dublin township, on the 6th of October last, a daughter 18 years of age went to the barn for what purpose not known, her prolonged absence caused the family to institute a search, which resulted in the discovery of her dead body underneath some hay, where she had fallen, it was supposed, in a fit, the young lady was subject to fits from her childhood.

Shade Gap will be minus a licensed tavern, during the coming year at least. Worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus will have to resort elsewhere for their juice. More anon.

Now and Then.

Shade Gap, April 6, 1872.

Editor Journal.—*Dear Sir:*—For the first time permit me to occupy a small space in your columns, in the way of giving you something of a description of this place, called Alexandria, situated about three miles from Petersburg, the nearest point to the railroad; surrounded by a beautiful country. It consists of ten or twelve stores of various classes, and quite a number of manufacturing establishments on a small scale. I also noticed a new store opened by Hatfield & Walker. The store well stocked with all kinds of goods necessary for a place of this kind. The population of this place is about 600, and a better set of inhabitants I never met. I have only one fault to find with some of them, quite a number of familes are without a news paper of any kind, which seems very strange to me in this enlightened age. I have traveled somewhat over this portion of the county among the farming class and have noticed the Journal generally lying on the farmers table, which speaks well for them. This place, also consists of three churches, one school house, having three schools, and one hotel called the Walker House, kept by J. M. Piper, who well knows how to run a hotel; the office and bar-room are kept neat and clean, no loafers, loungers or drunkards are permitted on the premises, as you usually see in country towns of this size. The landlady, Mrs. J. M. Piper well knows how to conduct her part of the house; the table is well furnished; the rooms are kept neat and clean with soft and clean beds for the weary traveler, and he who stops here once will come again.

But I must stop as I have already intruded to much upon your space and time. Promising to be more brief in the future I remain respectfully yours. A Traveler.

Wall Paper.—New and beautiful Gilts, Satins, Buff, White, Brown, and Blank, at Franciscus' Hardware Co.

The party having in their possession a black alpaca umbrella, with the initials "J. R. F." inscribed on the handle, will confer a favor by returning it to this office, and receiving the one left in its stead.

Floor Oil Carpets, very low, at F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Co.'s.

Jumping Ropes, Rolling Hoops, and Balls of all sizes, for the young folks, at C. M. Africa's No. 420.

Cutlery, new and cheap. Large stock and well assorted. Knives, Forks, Table Spoons, &c., &., at F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Co,'s.

Nails, $5,25 per Keg, at Wharton's 416 Hill St.

A good wood saw, ready for immediate use, can be had at Wharton's for *sixty-five cents*.

House-building Hardware and Carpenter Tools, large stock and low prices, at F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Co.'s.

High on the ice.—D. S. Africa has, this day, opened his Ice Cream Soda Fountain for the season. Call and have a draw of the Phiz.

Window Shades, New and Beautiful Patterns, Cord, Tassels and Fixtures, very low, at Franciscus' Hardware Co.'s.

The *largest* stock of Paints and Oils in the *interior of the State* at Wharton's, and *all bought before the recent advances*.

Ten-keyed accordians at C. M. Africa's for $2.50.

If will pay farmers, mechanics, coach-makers, &c., to call and make their purchases of Franciscus' Hardware Co., No. 620 Hill street, Huntingdon.

The best five cent cigars in town are at C. M. Africa's, No. 420.

A *good shovel* for 65 cents, at Wharton's

A. B. Flood, successor to Robb. L. Flood, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 108, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

Over *one hundred kegs of Burden's* Horse shoes for sale very *Low*, at Wharton's *Hardware store*.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

One hundred setts of axels, and *springs*, without number, at *manufacture's prices*, at Wharton's

Boynton Saws at *manufacturers'* prices, at Wharton's.

No *trouble to show goods*, and *prices furnished* on application, either in person or by mail, at Wharton's *Hardware* store, 416 Hill Street.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	Tons.
For the week ending April 6, 1872.....	8,134
Same date last year.....	8,433
Increase for week.....	
Decrease for week.....	299
Shipped for the year 1872.....	83,480
Same date last year.....	82,138
Increase for year 1872.....	1652

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Jan.10,72–3m.

Marriages.

BUCKLEY—BOOHER.—On the 28th of March, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Henry A. Buckley, of Shirley township, to Miss Hannah J. Booher, of Cromwell twp.

WHITSEL—HECK.—On the 30th of January, 1872, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Shirleysburg, by Rev. W. R. Whitney, Mr. David Whitsel to Miss Eveline Heck, both of Cromwell township.

WESTLAKE—SMITH—On he 20th inst., at St. John's Church, Lancaster, by Rev. T. B. Barker, Prof. J. W. Westlake to Miss Eliza L. Smith, both of State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

GUMP—LUTZ—On the 20th inst., by Rev. J. B. Keller, assisted by Rev. R. F. Wilson, Simon H. Gump, M. D., to Mrs. Sophia Lutz, both of Bedford, Pa.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

STROUSE.—On Saturday, April 6, 1872, in Huntingdon, Mr. Henry Strouse, aged 66 years.

WEISTLING.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Brice X. Blair, in Huntingdon, Pa., on Sunday morning, April 7th, Mrs. Salome Weistling, consort of John Weistling, formerly of Harrisburg, in the 82d year of her age.

[Harrisburg papers please copy.]

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., April 9, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 29	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	30	28
" Maricabo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		25
Eggs		7 50
Flour, white wheat		7 00
" red wheat	675 to	1 60
Wheat, white, per bush		1 50
" red, "		90
Rye		70
Corn		45
Oats		60
Molasses, Port Rico		1 00
" New Orleans		16
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	1 05
" A	14½ 7 lbs for 1	95
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	85
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	75
" brown	12 7 lbs for	1 20
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	90
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	1 40
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 60
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 40
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 25	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	16	20
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Sal Soda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50 per qt.	20

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Agricultural Alphabet.

ALL farming does not consist of holding the plow, driving the mowing machine or digging potatoes. There is as much room for close calculation and brain work as in any other business.

BY draining, warm your soil; by manure, enrich it; by rotation, economize it; by improved stock, make the most of its products. This is *scientific* farming.

CORN fodder should never be forgotten in your calculations for the summer work, especially if you keep milk cows. The full flow of milk can seldom be kept up on summer pasturage alone.

DEBT ought usually to be avoided, but when a man sees that by borrowing a certain sum he can increase the value of his farm twice the amount, debt becomes good policy.

ENGAGE farm hands early, so as to get the best men. One good hand is worth three poor ones, and to get these farmers will have to pay as much as they can get at other employment.

FENCE posts and stone walls that have been heaved by the frost, gates and doors that have been broken by the winds, and all small repairs, should be looked after now before the pressure of the planting season.

GOOD farming requires the thorough working of the soil. The best farmer we know employs on a farm of 240 acres eight hands the year through, and twice this number in planting time and harvest. He makes it pay.

HARROWING the meadows as soon as the frost is out is an excellent practice. A harrow with short, fine teeth, is better than the ordinary harrow.

INCREASE if possible your supply of water for your stock, by deepening springs or making ponds. Remember the lessons of the two past seasons; a scarcity of water seriously lessens the flow of milk.

JUDICIOUS management at this season is often required to make the hay hold out. Cutting and mixing a little straw stalks, and if possible a few roots, and soaking the whole with hot water, will add at least one fourth to its capacity.

KILL the catapillars and save your apple orchards. The eggs can now be seen in rings around the small branches near the tips. Each ring contains from two to six hundred eggs. Cut them off and burn them.

LIGHT crops must be expected from light manuring and light cultivation. Nine out of ten farmers would find it to their profit to put into twenty acres the manure and cutivation they now put into thirty.

MATCHES are a great convenience, but by carelessness are often the cause of fires. Always keep them in a tin box, and never drop one after using until your are sure every spark is extinguished.

NOT until farmers club together and buy at first hands, will they get the full value of the money they expend for implements, fertilizers, stock, seeds, etc. Co-operation is economy.

ORDER your seeds early and test them to ascertain how large a proportion will sprout. You may thus save yourself from planting a whole field with dead seed.

PEAS make a most excellent fodder crop; can be sown early on wheat land and taken off in time to put in the wheat crop.

QUINCE currant, blackberry and other shrubs should be well trimmed up before the sap begins to flow. With blackberries and raspberries all the old canes should be cut out.

ROLL the wheat fields as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The frost lifts many of the roots out of their bed;

STUDY up the subject of forage crops, and decide what to put in. The two past seasons have demonstrated the folly of depending wholly upon pasturage for summer forage.

TOP dress the meadows with fine compost, and the wheat fields with a little ashes. An early and vigorous start for all plants is the best assurance against failure.

UNIFORMITY of growth in wheat and other grains is best secured by making the seed bed very fine and drilling in the seed. Less seed is required and the crop is usually increased.

VALUABLE additions are constantly made to our varieties of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c., but it is not best for ordinary farmers to invest largely in new seeds until their value is decided.

WITH the first settled spring weather cellars should be opened and cleaned, and all garbage and filth removed from about the premises. Dirt breeds disease.

X. A. WILLARD, the great dairyman, says that bran and oat meal are the best feed for dairy stock in the spring. Corn he pronounces injurious at this season.

YOUNG men who think of leaving the farm for a city life should remember that, after all the hurry and worry and wear of a business life, not one merchant in ten succeed in making wealth.

CUT WORMS.—It is very annoying, after having set out a nice lot of sweet potato or cabbage plants, to see them cut down, one by one, by these worms. We have tried ashes, lime, soot, and in fact almost everything we have ever heard of, but never found anything effectual until, by accident, we found three or four worms, one morning, gathered under a small board which had been left by some children on a sweet potato hill. Acting upon this hint, we placed small pieces of board, large chips, &c., all through the patch; and we tramped them by hundreds. The boards must be lifted early in the morning, and, on very warm days, again about noon. A little care, for a few days, will clear these pests out of a garden. One trial will satisfy any person of the merits of this plan.

WE believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime, gypsum, and guano will be of little use.

FARMERS are ready for spring work as soon as the weather will allow them.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Iustrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS.
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c, &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.10'71-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 28
5 47	8 29	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 29	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 40	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 23	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward: Mail	Through Passenger	Sa Messenger	Way Train	Fast Line	Stations.	Eastward: Fast Line Accom.	Sup'g	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.		P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 01		4 00	
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55		Mt. Union	9 53		3 53	
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10		Mapleton	9 45		3 45	
5 24	6 34	11 37	11 26		Mill Creek	9 37		3 37	
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50		Huntingdon	9 24		3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20		Petersburg	9 06		3 08	
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32		Barree	8 58		3 00	
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40		Spruce Creek	8 51		2 53	10 50
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00		Birmingham	8 39		2 42	
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08		Tyrone	8 32		2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22		Tipton	8 23		2 26	
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30		Fostoria	8 18		2 21	
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 14		2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00		Altoona	7 55		2 00	10 05
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.		P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Williamsport Express	Buffalo Express
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 20	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 50	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Fast Line	Accom'd'n	Pacific Ex	Express	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 55	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a.m.,3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.30 a. m. and 8.00 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5 00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12 50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.50 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c.. &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to *House* Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISE MENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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DEALER IN EVERY

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Jan. 4, 1871.

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You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

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THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
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MASON & HAMLIN'S

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New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
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All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

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BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

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CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

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The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

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PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

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ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
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Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

J. H. CLOVER. PROPRITOR.

MORRISON HOUSE,

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April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

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OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

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GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

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DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

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CLOTHES WRINGERS,

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WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

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So highly recommended by every person using the same.

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Of all descriptions, including the

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Ever before offered in this part of the State.

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Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

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All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

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All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

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T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

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